

وزارة التربية والتعليم

القسم الكبير للامتحانات

الإدارة التربوية

دفتر امتحان

تحيّة للممتحن!

اقرأ بتعمّن التعليمات في هذه الصفحة واعمل وفقاً لها بالضبط. عدم تنفيذ التعليمات قد يؤدي إلى عوائق مختلفة وحتى إلى إلغاء امتحانك. أعدّ الامتحان لفحص تحصيلاتك الشخصية، لذلك اعمل بشكل ذاتي فقط. أثناء الامتحان، لا يُسمح طلب المساعدة من الغير بواسطة الحصول على موادّ مكتوبة أو الحديث، كما لا يُسمح مساعدة ممتحنين آخرين، حتى لو توجهوا إليك. لا يُسمح إدخال موادّ مساعدة - كتب، دفاتر، قوائم، أجهزة اتصال بأنواعها وما شابه - إلى غرفة الامتحان ما عدا "موادّ مساعدة يُسمح استعمالها" المفصّلة في نموذج الامتحان أو في تعليمات مسبقة من الوزارة. إذا كانت لديك موادّ مساعدة لا يُسمح استعمالها، سلّمها للمراقب قبل بدء الامتحان. بعد أن تنتهي من كتابة الامتحان، سلّم الدفتر للمراقب، وغادر غرفة الامتحان بهدوء.

نرجو التقيد بنزاهة الامتحانات!

تعليمات للممتحن الداخلي

1. تأكد بأنّ تفاصيلك الشخصية مطبوعة على ملصقات الممتحن التي حصلت عليها، وبأنّ تفاصيل نموذج الامتحان الذي تُمتحن به مطبوعة على ملصقات نموذج الامتحان التي حصلت عليها.
2. ألصق على غلاف الدفتر، في المكان المخصّص لذلك، ملصقة ممتحن (بدون اسم) وملصقة نموذج امتحان.
3. إذا لم تحصل على ملصقات، اكتب بخط يد التفاضيل في المكان المخصّص لملصقة الممتحن.

تعليمات للممتحنين

1. لا يُسمح الكتابة في هوامش الدفتر (في المنطقة المخططة)، لأنه لن يتم مسح ضوئي لهذه المنطقة.
2. اكتب كلمة "مسودة" في رأس كل صفحة تستعملها مسودة.
3. لا يُسمح استعمال التيبكس (تيسكس) في دفتر الامتحان. إذا أردت المحو - مرر خطاً أو ضع (X) على المكتوب.
4. يجب الكتابة في دفتر الامتحان بقلم حبر فقط.
5. لا يُسمح كتابة الاسم داخل الدفتر لأنّ الامتحان يُفحص بدون ذكر اسم.
6. لا يُسمح إضافة أو تغيير أية تفاصيل في الملصقات، وذلك لمنع عوائق في تشخيص الممتحن وفي تسجيل العلامات.

نتمنى لك النجاح!

אנגלית

שאלון ז'
(MODULE G)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבחינה: שעה וארבעים וחמש דקות

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון - הבנת הנקרא	60 נקודות
פרק שני - משימת כתיבה	40 נקודות
סה"כ	100 נקודות

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש:

המילון האוניברסלי עברי-אנגלי, אנגלי-עברי / י' הופמן (2014)

Hoffman, Y. (2014). *The Universal English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English Dictionary*

או: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי / הוצאת קרנרמן - לוני כהן הוצאה לאור (2003)

Kernerman, Lonnie Kahn. (2003). *Oxford English-English-Hebrew Student's Dictionary*

או: המילון המקיף החדש - אנגלי-עברי, עברי-אנגלי / ש' זילברמן (2012)

Zilberman, S. (2012). *The New Comprehensive English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English Dictionary*

או: מעגם לונגמן للإنجليزية الحديثة - إنكليزي - إنكليزي - عربي

Pearson Education. (2011). *The Longman Dictionary of Modern English, English-English-Arabic*

או: למנוח החרדי בלבד: המילון העולמי עברי-אנגלי, אנגלי-עברי / י' הופמן (2013)

For the Haredi Sector only:

Hoffman, Y. (2013). *The Olami English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English Dictionary*

נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דר-לשונ: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי
השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

- (1) עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
- (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
- (3) כתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 7. אם תצטרך, תוכל להשתמש גם בעמוד 8.
- (4) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מהציון.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

(60 points)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-7.

COMPUTERS THAT KNOW HOW YOU FEEL

How can other people tell what you're feeling? Very often, simply by glancing at your face. Movements of the muscles in our forehead and cheeks, and around our eyes and lips, produce facial expressions that reveal a wide range of emotions and mental states. And these expressions — a hint of a smile, a deep frown — are easily "read" by people around us, providing information about whatever we are experiencing, from fear to delight, surprise to amusement.

The commercial value of such information has long been recognized by advertising agencies. Before starting an advertising campaign, they routinely show ads for new products to groups of potential customers and hire face-reading experts to interpret their reactions. Now, however, technology can do the job for them. With the aid of a camera linked to a computer, new face-reading software can analyze facial expressions, identifying the emotions they reflect. "In terms of convenience and reliability, this is a great improvement," says advertising manager Jonathan Beckley. "People watch our ads on their home computer, and the program monitors and analyzes their responses moment by moment."

One such program, called Affdex, has already been successfully used to test reactions to ads and pilot episodes of new TV series. But Dr. Rana el-Kaliouby, co-founder of the company that developed Affdex, can see much broader uses. Among other things, she suggests the software could be used in cars to monitor the driver's face and sound an alert at any sign of drowsiness or inattention. A similar system could monitor facial expressions of students watching an online lesson; reactions such as confusion or boredom would enable course designers to recognize and rewrite problematic sections.

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لا تكتب خارج هذه المنطقة

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

(60 points)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-7.

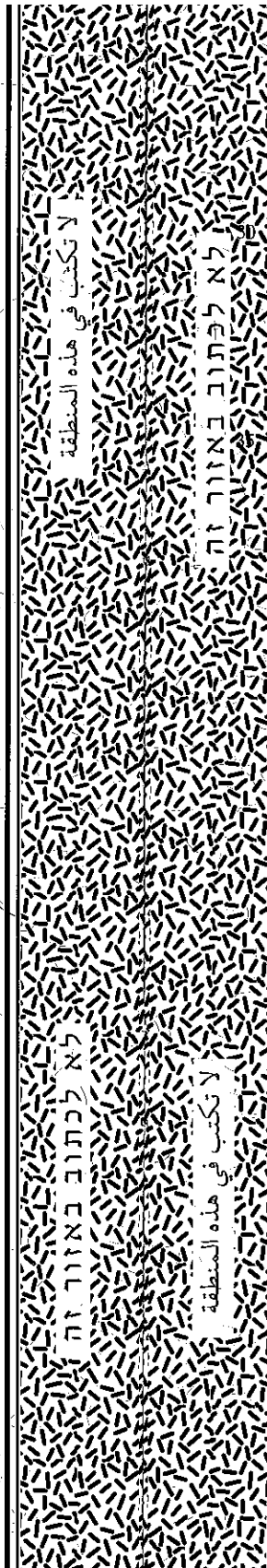
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/המשך בעמוד 3/



Dr. el-Kaliouby believes the software can also be of great benefit in the field of healthcare. For example, today doctors prescribing medicine for depression or anxiety only hear reports from their patients at their next appointment. Moreover, human memory is far from perfect, which often makes those reports unreliable. To enable doctors to find out just how effective the treatment really is, Affdex could be linked to a patient's home computer and used for real-time monitoring several times a day.

Despite its promise, the innovative technology has not been welcomed by all. Lawyer Charlene Forester, for example, warns that its use could give others easy access to feelings we might prefer to keep to ourselves. Software developers have taken such concerns about privacy very seriously. This is why they've designed the program so that it can record only movements of facial muscles rather than identifiable faces, and can only be used with permission from the person being monitored. In any case, Dr. el-Kaliouby is convinced that face-reading software will prove to be very valuable, and that it is here to stay.

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1-7 in **English** according to the article. In questions 3 and 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told about facial expressions in lines 1-6?

PUT A ✓ BY THE **TWO** CORRECT ANSWERS.

- (i) How people learn to read them,
- (ii) Which ones are most common.
- (iii) How they are produced.
- (iv) How they affect our emotions.
- (v) What can be learned from them.
- (vi) How we try to hide them.

(2x7=14 points)

2. Why do advertising agencies need the information that is referred to in line 7?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER ACCORDING TO LINES 7-15.

In order to find out

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

What do we learn about the advertising agencies from lines 11-15?

- (i) What changes they have made in their ads.
- (ii) What enables them to produce fewer ads.
- (iii) What role they played in developing the new software.
- (iv) Why they might be interested in the new software.

(7 points)

The two examples in lines 19-23 are given to show how face-reading software

(8 points)

According to lines 21-23, what might online students gain by being monitored by Affdex?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Their courses could

(8 points)

What is the role of Affdex in the example in lines 24-30?

- (i) To help patients follow the doctor's instructions.
- (ii) To monitor how often the patients take their medicine.
- (iii) To monitor the patients' mental states.
- (iv) To help patients make their reports.

(7 points)

In lines 34-37 the writer presents actions taken by the software developers.

What is the purpose of those actions? Base your answer on lines 31-38.

ANSWER:

(8 points)

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا لכתوب באזור זה

3. What do we learn about the advertising agencies from lines 11-15?
- (i) What changes they have made in their ads.
 - (ii) What enables them to produce fewer ads.
 - (iii) What role they played in developing the new software.
 - (iv) Why they might be interested in the new software.
- (7 points)
4. The two examples in lines 19-23 are given to show how face-reading software
 software
 (8 points)
5. According to lines 21-23, what might online students gain by being monitored by Affdex?
 COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
 Their courses could
 (8 points)
6. What is the role of Affdex in the example in lines 24-30?
- (i) To help patients follow the doctor's instructions.
 - (ii) To monitor how often the patients take their medicine.
 - (iii) To monitor the patients' mental states.
 - (iv) To help patients make their reports.
- (7 points)
7. In lines 34-37 the writer presents actions taken by the software developers.
 What is the purpose of those actions? Base your answer on lines 31-38.
 ANSWER:
 (8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)

Write 120-140 words in English on the following topic.

8. If you could choose whether to attend high school or to study from home (for example, through the Internet), which would you prefer and why?

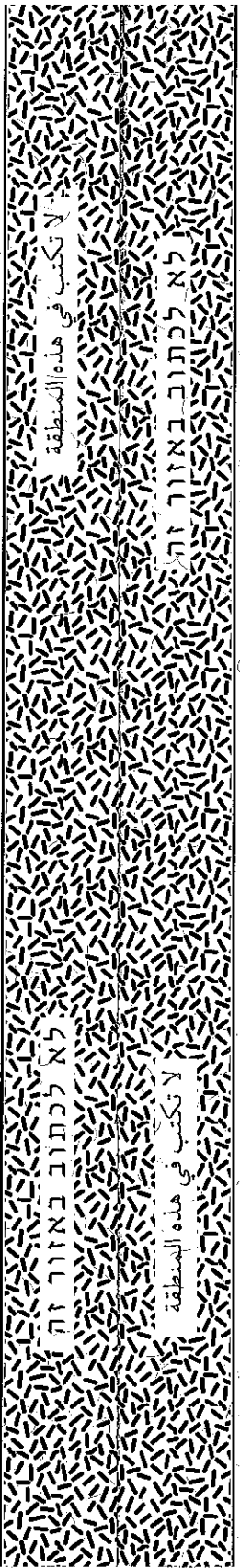
Write a composition stating and explaining your preference.

בהצלחה!

Use this page and the next (nos. 5-6) for writing a rough draft.

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לא לכתוב באזור זה



Write your final version here. If necessary, you may use page 8 as well.

Lined writing area consisting of 20 horizontal lines for the student to write their final answer.

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا تكتب באזור זה